

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol. IV.

WASHINGTON, N. C. MAY 7, 1819—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M. WILLIAMS,

No. 206.

LAWSON OF THE UNION.

BY AUTHORITY.
FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT making appropriations to carry into effect treaties concluded with several Indian tribes therein mentioned

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatama, Ottawa, and Chippewa, tribes of Indians, concluded at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami lake Erie, on the twenty-ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and the supplementary treaty concluded with said tribes, at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, on the seventh of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, in conformity with the stipulations contained in said treaty and supplement, to wit:

The sum of thirteen thousand three hundred dollars, for the payment of the annuities granted to said tribes, in the manner and proportions following:

To the Wyandot tribe, annually, for ever, at Upper Sandusky, four thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Seneca tribe, annually, for ever, at Lower Sandusky, one thousand dollars.

To the Shawnee tribe, annually, for ever, at Wapaghkonetta, two thousand dollars.

To the Shawnees and Senecas of Lewis town, annually, one thousand dollars.

To the Potawatamas, annually, for fifteen years, at Detroit, one thousand three hundred dollars.

To the Ottawas, annually, for fifteen years, at Detroit, one thousand dollars; and the further annual sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, for ever.

To the Chippewa tribe, annually for fifteen years, at Detroit, one thousand dollars.

And the sum of three thousand dollars, to be paid in the course of the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, to the Delaware and Wyandot tribes, to wit:

To the Delaware tribe, at Wapaghkonetta, five hundred dollars.

To the Wyandot tribe, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of the amount of damages, assessed by authority of the Secretary of War, in favor of several tribes and individuals of Indians, whose property was injured or destroyed during the late war, fourteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars thirteen cents, to be paid in the manner following:

To the Wyandots, at Upper Sandusky, four thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars thirty-nine cents.

To the Senecas, at Lower Sandusky, three thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars twenty-four cents.

To the Indians at Lewis and Scoutash towns, one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars fifty cents.

To the Delawares, for the use of the Indians who suffered losses at Greentown, and at Jeromes town, at Wapaghkonetta, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents.

To the representatives of Hembis, a Delaware Indian, at Wapaghkonetta, three hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

To the Shawnees an additional sum, at Wapaghkonetta, of four hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Senecas, an additional sum, at Wapaghkonetta, of two hundred and ninety dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw nation of Indians, concluded on the nineteenth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, the following sum be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, in conformity with the stipulations contained in said treaty, that is to say:

To the Chickasaw nation, annually, for fifteen successive years, twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaties concluded at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, with the Wea tribe, on the second of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen; the Potawatama tribe, on the second of October, eighteen hundred and

eighteen; the Delaware tribe, on the third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen; and with the Miami tribe, on the sixth of October eighteen hundred and eighteen, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, in conformity with the stipulations contained in said treaties, that is to say:

To the Wea tribe, the annual sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; which sum, in addition to their former annuity of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, will make a sum total of three thousand dollars.

To the Potawatama tribe, the annual sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Delaware tribe, the annual sum of four thousand dollars.

And a sum, not exceeding thirteen thousand three hundred and twelve dollars twenty-five cents, to satisfy certain claims against the Delaware nation, stipulated to be paid by the United States, and to be expended by the Indian agent at Piqua and Fort Wayne, agreeably to a schedule examined and improved by the commissioners.

To the Miami tribe, the annual sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty concluded on the 4th of August, eighteen hundred and eighteen, with the Quapaw tribe of Indians; and the treaty concluded on the twenty-fifth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, with the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Michigania, Cahokia, and Tamarois, tribes of the Illinois nation of Indians, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, in conformity with the stipulations contained in said treaties, that is to say:

To the Quapaw tribe, the sum of four thousand dollars, and the further annual sum of one thousand dollars.

To the Peoria, Kaskaskia, the Michigania, Cahokia, and Tamarois, tribes of Illinois nation, the annual sum of three hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty concluded on the twenty-fifth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, with the Great and Little Osage nations of Indians, a sum, not exceeding four thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to satisfy claims of citizens of the United States, for property stolen or destroyed by the Osages, agreeably to the stipulation contained in said treaty.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That for the payment of the annuity granted to the Creek nation of Indians, by the treaty concluded near Fort Wilkerson, on the Oconee, the sixteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and two, and for which no appropriation has heretofore been made, the annual sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated; and that, for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty concluded with said nation, at the Creek Agency, on the twenty-second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the further annual sum of ten thousand dollars, for the term of ten successive years, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, conformably to the stipulations contained in said treaty.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect sundry other stipulations contained in several of the treaties hereinbefore mentioned, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That there be appointed, agreeably to the ninth article of the treaty concluded with the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatama, Ottawa, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, on the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, an agent, to reside among or near the Wyandots, who shall always execute the duties of agent for the Senecas, and the Delawares, on the Sandusky river; and an agent to reside among or near the Shawnees, who shall each receive twelve hundred dollars per annum, as a full compensation for their services.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereinbefore appropriated, be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT authorizing the Postmaster General to contract, as in other cases, for carrying the mail in Steam-Boats, between New-Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, and Louisville, in the state of Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General may, and he is hereby authorized to contract for the transportation of the mail in steam boats, between New-Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, and Louisville, in the state of Kentucky, for any term of time, not exceeding four years in any one contract, in the same way and manner as he lawfully may, for the carriage of it by land; but the whole expense of sending the mail in steam boats shall not exceed that of transmitting the same by land.

March 3, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT authorizing the sale of certain Militia Sci es.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, under the direction of the President of the United States, to cause to be sold such military stores, belonging to the United States, as may have been found, or become, useless for military purposes. And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, on the payment of the consideration agreed for, into the Treasury of the United States, to make, execute and deliver, all needful instruments, conveying and transferring the same in fee; and the jurisdiction, which had been specially ceded, for military purposes, to the United States, by a state, over such scite or scites, shall thereafter cease.

March 3, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT in addition to, and alteration of, an act, entitled "An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, an allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, there shall be paid, on the last day of December annually, to the owner of every fishing boat or vessel, or his agent, by the collector of the district where such boat or vessel may belong, that shall be qualified, agreeably to law, for carrying on the Bank and to her Cod fisheries, and that shall actually have been employed therein, at sea, for the term of four months, at least, of the fishing season next preceeding, which season is accounted to be from the last day of February to the last day of November in every year, for each and every ton of such boats or vessels, burden according to her admeasurement and licensed or enrolled, if of more than five tons, and not exceeding thirty tons, three dollars and fifty cents; if above thirty tons, four dollars; if above thirty tons, and having had a crew of not less than ten persons, and having been actually employed in the cod fishery, at sea, for the term of three and one-half months, at the least, but less than four months of the season aforesaid, three dollars and fifty cents; *Provided*, that the allowance aforesaid, on any one vessel, for one season, shall not exceed three hundred and sixty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such parts of the fifth and sixth sections of the act hereby amended, as are contrary to the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

March 3, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to convey a lot, or parcel of land, belonging to the United States, lying in Jefferson county, in the state of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to convey, by deed, in fee simple, to a certain John Peacher, a lot, or parcel of land, with the appurtenances belonging to the same, lying in Jefferson county, in the state of Virginia, called the Keep Trust Estate, and containing two hundred and twenty-one acres, belonging to the United States, upon such terms as he may think most conducive to the interest of the United States; and the money a-

rising from the sale thereof to deposit in the Treasury of the United States.

March 3, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint an additional agent for paying pensioners of the United States in the State of Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the Secretary for the Department of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint an agent, in addition to the one already appointed in the state of Tennessee, under the act of the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for the purpose of paying pensioners of the United States residing in East Tennessee, whose duties shall be, in all respects, similar to those appointed under the aforementioned act.

March 3, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT concerning the allowance of pensions upon a relinquishment of bounty lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act making further provision of military services during the late war, and for other purposes, approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and so much of the act to amend the same, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, as relates to the subject of that section, shall be continued in force for the term of three years from and after the passing of this act: *Provided nevertheless*, that no pension shall be granted under the said acts, after the sixteenth day of April next unless, at the time of relinquishing the bounty land, in the manner therein described, the children, for whose benefit the same may be granted, or one of them, shall be under sixteen years of age: *And provided also*, that the pensions shall commence at the date of the relinquishments respectively.

March 3, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT granting a Donation of Land to the State of Illinois, for the seat of government of the said state.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be granted to the state of Illinois four sections of land, or contiguous quarter sections and fractions, not exceeding the quantity contained in four entire sections, for the purpose of fixing thereon the seat of government for the said state; which lands shall be selected in the manner provided by the thirtieth section of the schedule to the constitution of the said state: *Provided*, that such election shall be made before the public sale of the adjoining public lands shall have taken place.

March 3, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT authorizing the purchase of Fire Engine, and for building houses for the safe keeping of the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to cause to be purchased two fire engines, of the first class, with proper copper suction pipes, and six hundred feet of rivet leather hose, for the purpose of protecting the public and other buildings in the City of Washington from fire.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States cause to be built two good and sufficient houses, for the safe keeping of the said engines; one to be located on the Capitol Hill, near the Capitol, and one near the President's house and public offices.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for defraying the expenses of the same, the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury.

March 3, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

BLANKS
Of various kinds for sale
at this Office.

WASHINGTON, N. C. MAY 7. 1819

The Right Reverend RICHARD CHANNING MOORE, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia and North Carolina, delivered two sermons in this place on Sunday last, to a very crowded and attentive audience.

Criticus—No. 2.

MR. WILLIAMS, I am entirely disinterested with respect to connecting the rivers Roanoke and Pamlico by an inland navigation, but were I to propose a Canal I should point out the route from Williams to Washington, as the most eligible course; but as profit would be my object, I should prefer Tranter's Creek although Mr. Price seems to say that it is in a manner impracticable, but I am induced to believe that there would be no difficulty, though I have not yet so much as taken a nominal survey—I am told by persons that were raised near the partition of Tranter's Creek and Conchoe, that there are convenient places enough for reservoirs, and that the land is tolerably level. Now my plan is simply this, let dams be erected at proper distances with a lock and set of mills on each. This part of the country is well timbered with Pine & White Oak—the Creek can be made navigable for a great deal less expense than a canal can be dug. Now if the Canal should be made below, & this Creek could become navigable; afterwards, the Canal would not be of much worth. I am well acquainted with Canal business, and have surveyed on some of the sublimest in England, where they have partitioned Canals enough, and have a water conveyance from Liverpool to Kingston upon Hull, which is from sea to sea; the rivers Mersey and Trent are connected by the grand Trunk Canal which is 99 miles in length, the completion of which, was attended with great labor and expense; it crosses the river Dove in Derbyshire on a stone aqueduct of great extent, it also passes through the mountain of Harecastle in Staffordshire, the tunnel of which is near 2 miles through; it cost a guinea an inch the perforating; and the top summit of the mountain is 210 feet above the surface of the water in the Canal. There is also a water conveyance through Scotland from sea to sea, the Forth and Clyde are connected by a partition Canal, it is raised from the Carron by 20 locks in a tract of 10 miles to the height of 155 feet above the medium full sea mark—the distance between the Forth and Clyde and Forth, by the nearest passage that of Pentland Firth, is 600 miles, by this Canal scarcely 100—I need not say any more on this subject; Hamilton has given a correct account already. I shall take the trouble on me shortly to ride to the partition, after which, I will inform, if it be practicable to make Tranter's Creek navigable.

CRITICUS.

THE ENDEMIC.

This formidable disease, which for a number of years past has committed such ravages, and inspired so much alarm in so many sections of our country, is, we are sorry to say, now prevailing in different parts of our state, and a few cases have appeared even in our town. We are informed by our medical friends, who have had recent opportunities of seeing it, and of examining the body of a person who died of it; that it is a disease requiring the most prompt and efficient means on its first attack, or otherwise there will be little to be expected from medicine or medical aid. The first attack of the complaint is generally a severe chill, followed by fever; but sometimes the heat of the skin is little increased, or frequency of the strength of the pulse so little different from the natural and healthy, that were it not for the great pain in the breast, side, throat, or head, or bowels, (for all parts of the system seem nearly alike obnoxious to its attack) it might be mistaken at first for a slight febrile attack, or simple cold.—But our friends advise, that as its attacks are so insidious, it be recommended to our country readers, that they, immediately after the chill, take from twenty to thirty grains of Hippo or Ipecacuanha, with eight or ten grains of calomel, and work off the puke with snake root tea—that, when pain is violent in the breast, throat or head, or wherever situated, they apply a blister or plasters of mustard, flour and vinegar, to the pained part, and as the pain shifts, follow the seat of pain with the plasters. As the success of the treatment greatly depends on the effects of the first remedies, and as in this disease, the stomach and bowels are sometimes very insensible to the action of medicine, the dose first advised ought to be repeated every second hour, till full effect ensues.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

COMMON.

(By request.)

At a meeting of a number of respectable Gentlemen of this Town and its vicinity on the 21st inst. for the purpose of organizing a Society, to be called the "Raleigh Peace Society," the following Constitution for the government of the same, was unanimously adopted.

We the subscribers impressed with the belief that the Gospel is designed to produce peace on earth; and that it is the duty of all good men to cultivate, and as far as they have power, to diffuse a spirit of kindness; do agree to form ourselves into a society for the purpose of disseminating the general principles of peace—and to use all proper means, within the sphere of our influence to promote universal harmony and good will among men.

Article 1st. This Society shall be called the Raleigh Peace Society.

Article 2nd. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

Article 3rd. Any person subscribing this Constitution and paying one dollar annually shall be a member of this Society; or by the payment of ten dollars, on subscribing, shall be considered a member for life.

Article 4th. It shall be the duty of the President, or in his absence the Vice President, to preside at the meetings, and to call a meeting at the request of any three members. The Secretary shall record the proceedings; and the Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence under the direction of the President and Society. The Treasurer shall collect subscriptions, receive donations, and hold all monies subject to the disposal of the Society.

Article 5th. The annual meeting of the Society, which shall be the stated meeting for choosing officers and transacting business, shall be held on the first Monday after the fourth of July.

Article 6th. This Constitution shall not be altered except at an annual meeting, and by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

Test, WILL SHAW, Ch'm.

JER. BATTLE, Sec.

The following Gentlemen were chosen officers to act until the annual meeting, in July next, viz:

WILLIAM PECK, President.

R. FENNER, V. President.

KIM JONES, Rec. Sec.

JER. BATTLE, Cor. Sec.

S. WHEATON, Treasurer.

And the meeting adjourned.

Raleigh Star.

Mr Cobbett has just imported into New York for sale, no less than one hundred and fifty four barrels of field and garden seeds. What an extensive benefit to the country must this prove, if the seeds are selected with the same judgment and care that we are warranted in believing is the case, from former importations by the same person? *N York Evening Post.*

The Baltimore Patriot states, that the United States' sloop of war Ontario, Captain Biddle, arrived at Annapolis on the evening of the 25th inst. after a long cruise on the South American station—last from Rio Janeiro.

We have a letter from New Orleans of the 22d March, which says: "Our markets is very dull in relation to almost every species of produce, owing to the great pecuniary embarrassment which at present prevails. The loss on all shipments this season from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama will be very heavy. The staples of those countries have been purchased at prices beyond their intrinsic value."

The great emission of paper currency has excited a spirit of speculation in Kentucky and Ohio particularly, that cannot fail to result in much injury both to the individuals as well as the country. You have the price current of our market to day. Cotton, Louisiana, 22 to 24 cents—Alabama and Tennessee, 18 to 20—cocoa 7 1/2 to 8 cents—flour 5 1/2 per barrel—pork \$12 to 14 per barrel—whiskey 55 to 60 cents—sugar 10 to 12 cents—coffee 31 to 32—60 dry bills on the East, from 4 to 6 per cent discount."

Eng.

PARIS, (KY.) April 6.

Mammoth Tooth.—On the 29th ult. after the late fresh a Mammoth Tooth, weighing eleven pounds, was found in the Bank of Kingston, about 20 feet below the surface, at the old Buffalo ford in the vicinity of Millersburg. It appeared to be a grinder, was rough, and very much decayed.

The captain of the Virgin, arrived here yesterday, from London, states, that in lat. 43, N. long from 47 to 48, he distinctly saw an Island from the deck of his vessel, which is not laid down in any chart. He believes that he is the first person who has

PUBLIC FEELING.

The president of the United States, in his progress along the southern coast, has been every where received with the most marked demonstration of respect. We designed presenting our readers with these evidences of public feeling and regard toward the chief magistrate of the republic; but we have found it impracticable. Our last accounts left him in Charleston, where his reception was in the most flattering manner.

We are not fond of the splendor and pageantry of courts. There is too little sincerity in the mimicry of courtiers and sycophants; but when a free people, in the sincerity of their hearts, approach the man of their choice, and offer him the homage of their respect, we behold such a spectacle with feelings of exultation, and rejoice that our destinies have been placed in a land of freedom, where the rights and liberties of the whole population, are made the peculiar care and guardian-ship of those who are entrusted with the due execution of the powers vested by the people in their official agents. What a contrast does it afford, in beholding the solemn manifestations of a nation's love for their legitimate chief magistrate, when compared with the frippery and hollow hearted devotion which mark the approach of the abject slave to the foot stool of his royal master. In one we witness the open, candid, spontaneous effusions of the heart, filled with gratitude towards those distinguished men who have rendered such important services to their country; while, on the other hand we behold the subject of kings, with fear and trembling, greet, with a treacherous smile, the tyrant that en-laves them, and kiss with affected sincerity, the rod that keeps them in subjection.

It is with feelings like these that animate the bosoms of Americans, that will extend to the remotest ages these enviable blessings which emanate from the virtuous administration of our pure republican institutions. When we become corrupt, when we shall become so debased as to flatter and fawn upon those whom we have elevated to office, merely because of their elevation—when hypocritically shall fill our bosoms—when our countenances shall be made to wear the semblance of joy and gratitude—when the tongue shall be instructed to espouse adulation, while the heart is at enmity with the object so seemingly adored by outward show—then, and not till then, shall we be prepared to surrender the high born bequest bequeathed by our fathers—then shall we be ready to mingle with the herd of slaves which encumbers three quarters of the globe, and be like them, treacherous, base and insincere—groveling in our dispositions—humiliated in feeling—degraded in our own estimation—willing and anxious to bear the yoke of oppression and bend the sycophant in knee to the tyrant, whom fate have placed over us.

Pat. Rep.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Congress.—It is ascertained, that the following gentlemen have been elected to represent this state in the 16th congress: James Jones in the room of John Peggiam.

Mark Alexander, jun, in the room of M. Nelson, resigned.

Severn E. Parker, in the room of Burwell Bassett, resigned.

John Randolph, in the room of A. Austin, resigned.

Jared Williams, in the room of H. S. Geo. Tucker, resigned.

The following gentlemen have been re-elected.—Messrs: Johnson, Tyler, Pleasants, Meers, Burwell, Barbour, Nelson, Garnett, Newton, Smyth, Smith, Floyd, McCoy, Strother and Pindall.

The district lately represented by Messrs. Ball, Colston and Lewis, (in which there is opposition) remain to be heard from.

SIR PHILIP FRANCIS.

For the information of those readers who have perused the various publications which have attempted to establish the identity of this well known character, with the secret and mysterious Junius, we have to state, that the will of Sir Philip, dated the 28th of April, 1818, contains no allusion whatever to those celebrated letters.

London Courier, 8th March.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock the ceremony was performed of laying the Corner Stone of the building for this institution.

Enclosed in the stone was deposited secured in a leaden case, a glass vase containing several of the Gold, Silver and Copper Coins of the United States, and the following inscription beautifully printed on a vellum paper:

On the 12th day of the month April, in the 43d year of the Independence of the United States of America (being the year 1819 of the Christian Era).

This, the Corner Stone, of the Bank of the United States, was laid by Langdon Cheves, President, and Jonathan Smith Cashier.

Nicholas Biddle, John

Connally, James C. Fisher, and Joshua Lippincott, the Building Committee: William Strickland, Architect—Adam and Thomas Trenchard, Marble Masons—Philip Justus, Carpenter—Daniel Grove and Joseph S. Walker, Bricklayers. And a numerous assemblage of the citizens of Philadelphia. *Phila Gaz.*

Late from England.

Boston, April 20.

The ship Feloon, J. W. Lewis, commander, arrived at 10 o'clock last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool.

We have received our files of English papers by the Feloon.

The London Courier speaks in warm terms of reprehension of the recent creation of French Peers, of the Napoleon Revolutionary character.

The end of June is spoken of as the period for sailing of the Spanish armament for South America.

The Persian Ambassador arrived in Paris 6th March.

It is said Ferdinand VII is about to marry the daughter of the king of Sardinia.

The Paris d'arts are to March 12. Sixty new Peers have been appointed, principally persons distinguished in the revolution. The Duke of Bassano has been allowed to return to Paris.

The Chamber of deputies had been dissolved. The new Peers are to give a majority to Ministers.

PARIS, March 8.

On the 6th inst. the Chamber of Peers was on the point of becoming the theatre of a serious commotion. M. de Lamignon had the temerity to ascend the tribune for the purpose of protesting against the recent royal Ordinance. Fortunately the prudence of the Chancellor put an end to the embarrassing question, by adjourning the sitting before the conclusion of the speech of Mr. de Lamignon. It is affirmed, that the several peers had even grasped their swords; but I doubt, however, that things went so far.

Count Lamignon made, on Saturday last, a most extraordinary proposition in the house of peers which was rejected by both parties, with sentiments of surprise and indignation, as an unprecedented encroachment on the royal authority. This peer (who enjoys an unimpeached reputation for probity and loyalty, and who in Bonaparte's time withdrew into the country, and never filled any public function) proposed in the upper house, to address the king to declare the regret with which their Chamber viewed the nomination of so many strangers, and to request his majesty not to mistake the sentiment of devotion of the ancient peers. Universal cries of disapprobation interrupted the orator; the president declared he could listen no longer to such unconstitutional language, and many of the peers waited on the Minister of the interior, in quelling the house, to request him not to suffer the Journals to publish any account of it.

From the London Statesman, March 10. ON AMERICA'S RISING GREATNESS.

By looking over the newspapers of the three great sea-ports of America, any man without being a statesman, may discover the gigantic growth of that infant state in the new world; but if the politician examines its treaties with the different powers it is connected with, he cannot but discover its wise and firm policy. Nothing can shake it in any one respect. Even with Great Britain it has so far gained its point as respect the great fisheries, that a middle aged man may live to see the time when the Americans will enquire of us what business we have to fish on their shores and beds. In fact, our state is attenuating by luxury and extravagance, theirs is acquiring additional strength by temperance and economy.

Sir W. Jones (it is thought in the *Aluse Recall'd*) say—

Beyond the vast Atlantic deep,

A dome by viewless Genii shall be raised;

The wells of adamant, compact and steep,

The portals with sky uncur'd gem embelliz'd.

There on a lofty throne shall virtue stand, To her the youth of Delaware shall kneel:

And when her smiles rain plenty o'er the land, Bow, Tyrants, bow beneath th' avenging steel.

Late from South-America.

Extract of a letter dated

St. Thomas, March 30.

By a vessel just arrived from Caracas, news had been received by a vessel arrived there from Carthagena, that the Governor of Panama had written to the Governor of Carthagena, for all the forces he could muster for his succour, as he dreaded an insurrection from the Independent army, which after having taken Lima, was then advancing rapidly to the northward.

about to attack his post. It is also
ed, that of the fleet which some time
had sailed from Spain for Peru, the
of one vessel had mutinied, and car-
ed her into Valparaiso, giving informa-
that the rest of the squadron were in a
lar state. On receiving these ac-
unts, the government of Valparaiso im-
diately despatched the same vessel,
together with the rest of the squadron
to port, to intercept them, which
y accordingly effected; and after ex-
nging a few shot, the whole Spanish
et joined them. They immediately
ceeded to Callao, under the Spanish
g, forwarded the despatches taken on
and the squadron, to the Vice-roy, and
barked the whole of their forces, which
ere received with every demonstration
joy. They immediately set out for
ama, and took peaceful possession of
city, the government supping them
to be friends."

Philad. Gaz.
New York, April 24.
THE PATRIOTS OF VENEZUELA.
A letter dated at St. Croix on the 5th
inst. states, that Gen. Morillo was defeated
near Apure, by the patriot army under the
command of Gen. Peaz, on or before the
1st of March. It was expected that his
whole army would be either captured or
killed on their retreat; and it was believ-
ed that this signal victory of the patriots
would secure the independence of the re-
public of Venezuela. It was understood
at St. Croix, that 3000 English volunteers
had arrived at Guayana; that Lima had
been taken by the patriots; and that 2000
Spanish soldiers had been captured at sea
by the Buenos Ayrean squadron.

Com. Adv.
The ship John Townsend, arrived here
from Canton, has brought to this country
three natives of *Madison's Island*, in the
South Sea, which it will be recollected,
was taken possession of by C. pt. Porter,
in the frigate Essex, in Nov. 1813, for the
United States. Two of them are young
men, upwards of 20 years old probably,
and the other a lad of about 12. They
are copper-colored, and tattooed accord-
ing to their custom, by puncturing their skin
and introducing a dark liquid which has a sin-
gular appearance. They appear to be in
offensive youths, and as they are *American*
Citizens, having been adopted into the great
American family, we trust they will be
treated with kindness and hospitality.

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT.
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES	UNIT	PRICE	UNIT	PRICE
Bees	1b.	13	14	
Butter	30	35		
Bees Wax	22	27		
Brandy, French	gal.	3 50		
do. Apple	80	85		
do. Peach	none			
Corn	bu.	60	65	
Meal	70	75		
Peas	80	1		
Cotton	lb.	18	20	
Coffee	33	40		
Cordage	15	16		
Flour	bl.	9	10	
Flax Seed	bus.	80	1	
Gin, Holland	gal.	1 50	1 75	
Pine Scantling	M	12		
Plank	12			
Flooring Boards	20			
Shingles, 22 inch	2			
Saves, W. O. hhd.	25			
do. R. O. do.	10			
do. W. O. bbl.	10			
Heading, W. O. hhd.	25	30		
Lard	lb.	12	14	
Melasses	gal.	55	60	
Tur	bbl.	1	10	
Pich	1 50	1 75		
Rosin	1 40	1 50		
Turpentine	1 75	2		
do. Spirits	gal.	45	50	
Port	bbl.	17	20	
Ram Jamaica	gal.	1 30	1 40	
do. W. I.	1 20	1 25		
do. American	75	80		
Salt, Alum	bus.	70	80	
do. Fine	60	65		
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	30	35	
do. Lump	27	28		
do. Brown	15			
Tobacco	cwt.	20	27	
Whiskey	gal.	70	80	

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Ex-
ecutrix to the last Will and Testament
of Elias Hoell, dec'd, give notice to all per-
sons having demands against the estate of
the said Elias Hoell, to present them for
payment within the time required by an Act
of Assembly, entitled "an Act concerning
proving of Wills and granting letters of Ad-
ministration and to prevent frauds in the
management of intestate estates," otherwise
they will be barred of recovery by operation
of the act.

MELIAH HOELL, Executrix.
Washington, 8th March, 1819—1199

Printing in general neat-
ly executed at this Office

A Jack

WILL stand in the vicinity of Washing-
ton eight or ten days, commencing
on Wednesday the 12th inst. Persons own-
ing Mares and desirous of having Mules
will no doubt avail themselves of the oppor-
tunity.
May 7th, 1818.

Advertisement.

WAS LOST last evening, in or near
the Store of James W. Mackie &
Co Plymouth, two Bills—one of *One Hun-
dred Dollars*, on the Somerset Bank.
Princess Ann, Maryland, and endorsed on
the back by Levan Bozman—The other a
Twenty Dollar Bill on the Augusta Bridge
Company. Neither of which Bills is cur-
rent in this section of the country. The
notmer is of comparatively small value to
any person except the owner.

A LIBERAL REWARD is hereby of-
fered to any person who will deliver them
to James W. Mackie, & Co. Plymouth, or
to the Editor of the Recorder.

It is presumed that if any suspi-
cious character should offer Bills of the a-
bove descriptions, that notice will be given
to the subscribers who will compensate
them for their trouble.

JAMES W. MACKIE, & Co.
Plymouth, N. C. April 27, 1819—205

D. R. ELLIOTT tenders his profession-
al services to the inhabitants of
Washington and its vicinity—Residence,
opposite Capt. Gallagher's Hotel.
Washington, April 30, 1819—1205

For Rent or Lease,

FOR a term of years, the House now
occupied by the subscriber, to whom
application may be made
WILLIAM ROSS.
Washington, April 23, 1819—3w204

For sale,

THE Sloop POLLY, burthen about 100
barrels, her Hull, Sails and Rigging
in good order, having been lately, tho
roughly overhauled; she is well calculat-
ed for a trader or for carrying lumber—will
be sold a bargain.—Apply to
PETER FEMILL
Washington, 16th April, 1819—1f 203

THE subscriber returns thanks to the
citizens of Washington and its vicinity
for past favours and respectfully solicits a
continuance of their patronage, would in-
form them that the present quarter will close
on Saturday 24th inst.—The ensuing quar-
ter will commence on Monday May the 3rd.
Vacation, one week. Terms—the same as
they were the last quarter. Scholars enter-
ed into the School will be considered as en-
gaged for a quarter unless an agreement be
made on the entry.

CHARLES CUSHING.
Washington, April 15, 1819. 1f 203

Land.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his
highly valuable tract of Land, on
Jackson Swamp, on the confines of Beau-
fort and Hyde county, containing about
3000 acres of as rich swamp land as any
in the State. This tract possesses all the
advantages that can be derived from situa-
tion, as to facility of conveying the pro-
duce to market; being about a mile and
a half from the eastern prong of Bath
Creek, and three miles from the town of
Bath, where vessels of any size, which our
navigation admits, can come and load.

About 100 acres of this tract are cleared
and ditched; 70 acres of which are now
fit for the plough, and under fence. The
buildings on it, are, a Barn 50 feet by 20,
built in the best manner, and roofed with
juniper shingles; and some Negro houses.
The growth on the whole tract consists of
bowl Gum, Laurel, Poplar, and some Pine.
A main canal, 2 miles long, with a few
cross ditches, would lay every foot of this
tract perfectly dry, and put the owner in
possession of a body of Land of inexhaus-
tible strength, and well adapted to the
culture of Wheat, Corn or Cotton.
Any person possessing a few negroes, and
tired of scratching sand barrens to get one
or two barrels of corn per acre, may here,
with a little perseverance, open a route to
unbounded wealth; may spread around
himself a paradise of ever blooming ferti-
lity, inaccessible to storms or inundations;
where the certainty of reward shall sweet-
en his labours, and the amusements of
hunting, fishing, and fowling in the sea-
sons fill up his leisure hours with health-
ful recreations.—Terms will be made easy
and title indisputable.

Apply to
GEORGE A. FARRIS.
Washington, 1819—1f202

Roanoke and Pamptico
Canal.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General
Assembly of North Carolina, pas-
sed in the year 1818, Commissioners were
appointed to receive subscriptions for the
purpose of connecting the Roanoke and
Pamptico Rivers by a navigable Canal.

Now in pursuance of the said Act, the
Commissioners hereby give notice that
Books to receive subscriptions, will be open-
ed at the following places and periods, and
under the direction of the following persons,
viz:

At Washington, on Thursday the 25th of
March 1819, under the direction of the Com-
missioners.

At Williamston on Monday the 29th of
March 1819, under the direction of Samuel
Hyman Edward Yellowly, Gerard Yarell,
Joshua Robeson, jr. and Jesse Jones.

In Hyde County, on Monday the 29th
March 1819, under the direction of Thomas
Singleton, Thomas Spencer, Benjamin Selby
John Selby, jr. and William Hill.

At Newbern on Monday the 29th day of
March 1819, under the direction of John
Stanly, John P. Daves, William Gaston,
Richard D. Spaight and Asa Jones.

In Pitt County, on Monday, the 29th
March 1819, under the direction of Oliver
Prince, Robert Williams, Ivey Foreman,
Bennet Bunn and Alexander Evans.

In Edgecombe County on Monday the
29th of March, under the direction of Ed-
mund McNair, James Barde, Spencer D.
Cotton, Joseph Bell, David Barnes and Peter
Evans.

In Halifax on Monday the 29th of March
under the direction of William Smith, Col.
John Alston Hutchins, G. Burton, Robert
Jones, Cadwallader Jones, William Amy,
Joseph Branch and David Clark.

In Bertie County, on Monday, the 29th
March under the direction of William Lee
Gray E. A. Rhodes, John S. Bryan, George
L. Ryan George Outlaw, Benjamin B. Hun-
ter, and Joseph Bryan.

In Warren County, on Monday the 29th
March, under the direction of Philiman
Hawkins, Kemp Plummer, Robert Hill
Jones and others.

In Granville County on Monday the 29th
March under the direction of William Haw-
kins, Daniel Jones and others.

In Franklin County on Monday, the 29th
March under the direction of John D. Haw-
kins, John J. Inge and others.

In Nash County, on Monday the 29th
March under the direction of Peter Arring-
ton, Samuel Westray James Hilliard, Hen-
ry A. Donaldson and George Boddy.

At Raleigh, on Monday, the 29th of day
March, under the direction of John Branch,
William Boylan, Gen. Calvin Jones, Shar-
rad Haywood, and Charles L. Hinton.

In Caswell County, on Monday the 29th
March, under the direction of Bartlett Yan-
ey, Bedford Brown, Romulus Saunders and
others.

In North Hampton County on Monday
the 29th March, under the direction of Hen-
ry Boone, Henry Abington, and others.

In Person County on Monday the 29th
March, under the direction of Richard At-
kinson, Samuel Dickens, Thomas Webb and
others.

In Rockingham County, on Monday the
29th March, under the direction of William
Bethel, Nathaniel Seales, junior and others.

In Orange County, on Monday the 29th
March under the direction of Duncan Cam-
eran, Archibald D. Murphy, George E.
Badger, James Mebane and Thomas Ruf-
fin.

The books will be kept open, until the 1st
day of the ensuing June; at which time they
will be closed and forwarded to the Com-
missioners in the town of Washington.

By the Commissioners.

THOMAS TROTTER,
JAMES O. K. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM A. BLOUNT,
THOMAS W. BLACKLEDGE,
WILLIAM KENNEDY.

The Editors of the Raleigh Star and
Milton Intelligencer will insert the above
advertisement in their respective papers, for
four weeks; and forward their accounts to
Thomas W. Blackledge, at Washington, by
whom they will be promptly liquidated.

THE subscribers have formed a copart-
nership under the firm of Richard
Grist & Co. for the transaction of Merchan-
tile and Commission Business in this place
They propose: To keep for sale articles of
West India production, by wholesale and
retail. To receive on Consignment or Store
age, commodities in general, which will be
sold on Commission, or otherwise disposed of
on account of the owner, as may be directed.
And to make purchases on Orders.

Also, to work occasionally a Turpentine
Distillery. The transaction of the business
will principally be under the direction of
Richard Grist.

RICHARD GRIST.
WALTER HANRAHAN.
Washington, N. C. 23d Jan 1819. 1f193

North-Carolina Stages.



NEW LINES.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of
informing the public, that he in conjunction
with Capt. Wm. Scott of Raleigh, has estab-
lished a

NEW LINE of STAGES

from this place through to Raleigh; to run
through in two days, twice a week—Leave
Mr. Lewis Leroy's Hotel every Tuesday and
Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh
(by way of Tarborough) on Sundays and
Wednesdays by 7 P. M.—Leave Raleigh on
Saturdays and Tuesdays at 4 A. M. and ar-
rive at Washington on Sundays and Wed-
nesdays by 4 P. M.

ALSO,
A REGULAR

LINE OF STAGES

In conjunction with the Edenton and Ply-
mouth Steam Boat; runs twice a week be-
tween Plymouth and Newbern—Leaves Ply-
mouth on Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 A.
M. and arrives at Newbern (through this
place) on Mondays and Thursdays by 9 A.
M.—Leaves Newbern at 12, same days, and
arrives at Plymouth by 4 P. M. on Tues-
days and Saturdays.

These Lines are supplied with active Hor-
ses, careful Drivers, good Public Houses,
Smooth Roads, and are driven in day time—
with such accommodations the Proprietors
hope to render comfortable all who travel
these routes. The Tarborough Rout commens-
ces on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1819.

D. KING.
Washington, Dec. 30, 1818. 1f 188

The Editors of the Charleston Times &
Norfolk Herald; Baltimore Patriot, (for the
City); Petersburg Intelligencer; and (L.
& T's) N. Y. Gazette, will please publish
the above once a week for three months, and
send their accounts to this Office for collec-
tion.

Negroes for Sale.

A person wishes to sell a Negro woman
and her child about two years old and
a girl about twelve.

They are all likely, family negroes, of
good character, are offered for sale, only to
enable the owner to procure others, better
suited to his purposes.

Apply to the
18th March 1819—1f199

The following valuable family Medicines are
constantly kept for sale at J. Wheeler Jr's
Store viz.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL
DROPS.

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS!!!

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC FEMALE
PILLS, for obstructions, &c. and which are
equally conducive to the health of married
ladies, unless when pregnant, at which time
they must not be taken.—Price 3 s.

DR. RELFE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,
for indigestion, bilious affections, &c.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIF-
IC, a certain remedy for sick head aches,
though of years standing.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE RHEU-
MATIC PILLS, a most excellent medicine.

ALBION CORN PLAISTER. This
Plaster cures the Corn without pain, though
considered incurable for years!

DR. HUNTER'S celebrated PILLS; DR.
HUNTER'S INJECTION POWDERS; and
DR. HUNTER'S CERATE—Preven-
tive and cure of Venereal complaints, even
when all other medicines has failed. Des-
cription of symptoms, together with full di-
rections, so that any person may cure them-
selves with secrecy, accompany each packet.
Price one dollar each.

None of the above Medicines are gen-
uine, unless signed "W. T. CONWAY."
As you value health observe this! Pamphlets
of many extraordinary cures, may be had of
the Agents Gratis.

BLANKS

Powers of Attorney; Bills of Lading,
neatly printed in the Letter form; common-
do. Sheriff's Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds
of Conveyance from one individual to another
Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for Yeards
(Registered and Enrolled); Attestments &
Bonds, Warrant; Seamen's Articles, &c.
for sale at this office.

POETRY.

The last number of the "Christian Disciple," contains the following original Hymn, which was sung at the Reverend Mr. Ware's Church, at Boston; and the First Independent Church, Baltimore. It will be perceived that the measure is adapted to the beautiful air and chorus of Avison's, "Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea."

HYMN FOR EASTER.

Lift your loud voices in triumph on high,
For Jesus has risen, and man cannot die;
Vain were the terrors that gathered a
round him—
And short the dominion of death and
the grave;
He bursts from the fetters of darkness
that bound him;
Resplendent in glory, to live and to save.
Loud was the chorus of angels on high,
"The Saviour has risen and man shall not
die."

Glory to God, in full anthems of joy!
The being he gave us, death cannot des-
troy.
Sad were the life we must part with to
morrow,
If tears were our birthright, and death
were our end;
But Jesus hath cheered the dark valley
of sorrow,
And bade us, immortal to Heaven ascend.

Lift then your voices in triumph on high
For Jesus has risen and man shall not die.

ACROSTIC ADDRESSED TO M.

Why did e'er these eyes behold you,
In your youthful beauties drest?
Loud to love—too soon they told you
That you triumphed o'er my breast.

This heart is now, oh! sadly torn,
Harass'd with a thousand fears,
O, doom it not to pine and mourn,
Unwept, unpitied by your tears.

Hope of my life, let pity move,
Ah! let its tender passions reign,
Veil'd in its garb, let gentle love,
Entreat you to assuage my pain.

M— forever wilt you be
Enrol'd with all that's dear to me?

From the London Courier.

THE SHE DANDY AND THE HE ONE.

From the Epilogue to the new Tragedy of
Brutus, by John Howard Payne.

But bless me—what two nondescripts to-
gether!
The she a pile of ribband, straw and feath-
er;
Her back a pillow all above, and on it—
A church bell? cradle? tower?—No faith
a bonnet!
Ay, and an actual woman in it—able,
Rouse but her tongue, to make that tower
a Babel!

Now for the he fellow nondescript—
Whence has that mockery of man been
shipt?

Have Ross or Buchan brought him to con-
sole

The quidnunc for the passage to the pole?
While on her iceberg, howls some Green
land squaw,

Robbed of her pretty monster till next
thaw!

No; Paris has the honour. "Ah que oui,"
"Voilà"—the air, grace, shrug—smell of
Paris!

France gave his step its trip, his tongue
its phrase,

His head its peruke and his waist its stays!
The thing is contraband, Let's crush the
trade;

Ladies, insist on't—all is best home made,
All British, from your shoe-tye to your fan,
Down to that necessary brute—call'd man!
Now for the compound creature—first the
wig!

With every frizzle striving to look big;
On the roug'd cheek the fresh dyed whis-
ker spread,

The thousandth way of dressing a calf's
head.

The neckcloth next, where starch and
whalebone vie

To make the slave a walking pillory.
The bolster'd bosom, ah! ye envying fair,
How little dream you of the stuff that's
there!

What straps, ropes, steel, the aching ribs
compress,

To make the Dandy beautifully less!
Thus, fool, their foal stake of folly cast,
By instinct to straight waistcoats come at
last,

Misjudging Shakespeare—his escap'd thine
eye—

For though the brains are out, the thing
won't die.

THE HEN-PECKED DANDY.

The Demon of Fashion Sir Fopling be-
witches,
The reason his Lady betrays—

For as she is resolved upon wearing the
breeches,
In revenge he has taken the stays.

AN INDIAN ANECDOTE.

An aged Indian who had spent much
time among the white people in Pennsyl-
vania and New Jersey, one day about the
year 1770 observed that the Indians had a
much easier way of getting a wife, than
the whites, but were also more certain to
get a good one. "For (said he in broken
English) white man court—court—may
be one whole year, may be two year, be-
fore he marry. Well! may be then got
very good wife; but may be not! may be
very cross. Well now suppose cross—
scold so soon as get awake, in the morn-
ing! scold all day! scold till sleep! all
one—must keep him.—White people have
law forbid throw away wife, be he ever so
cross—must keep him always! Well, how
does Indian do? Indian when he see in-
dustrious squaw which he like, he go to
him, place his two fore fingers close aside
each other, make two like one—look
squaw in the face—see him smile, which is
all one he say Yes! So he take him home
No danger he be cross—no; squaw know
too well what Indian do if he be cross?
throw him away and take another.—squaw
love to eat meat—no husband, no meat!
squaw do every thing to please husband,
he do same to please squaw—live happy.

ANECDOTE OF AN INDIAN CHIEF

(From the speech of Mr. Jones of Tennes-
see on the Seminole War.

The Hon. Gentleman from Georgia in-
quires, "Why Gen. Jackson did not exe-
cute Weatherford?" and answers the in-
terrogatory himself, unhesitatingly, by sta-
ting that "Gen. Jackson did not then
know the plenitude of his power." Sir I
am happy to know, that I have it in my
power to give to this honorable commit-
tee the true reason why that gallant chief
was not executed. Some time, sir,
before the treaty of Fort Jackson, this chief
was informed that Gen. Jackson intended,
if he could take him to put him to death.
He was advised by his friends, as his war-
riors were almost all slain, as his country
was ruined, and as his escape was almost
impracticable, to surrender himself to Gen.
Jackson; that it was useless to attempt
any further resistance; and this was the
only means by which his life could be sav-
ed. He determined to do so; and present-
ed himself to the General, at his quarters.
We are informed that it was demanded of
him who he was, and how he came there.
He replied, "my name is Weatherford,
one of the Chiefs of the Red Sticks. I
have fought you till my warriors are all
slain.—if I had warriors I would fight you
still; but I have none: my country is
overrun and my soldiers are fallen. Here
I am in your power; do with me as you
please; only recollect that I am a soldier." This
sir, was the reason why the life of this
brave Chief was saved. If, under these
circumstances, our General could have
executed so distinguished a savage, the
most verdant laurel would have faded on
his brow.

ANECDOTE.

A premium being offered by an agricul-
tural society for the best mode of irriga-
tion, and the latter word being spelt *irrita-
tion*, by mistake of the printer, a farmer
sent his wife to claim the prize.

OFFICIOUSNESS.

An excellent rule for living happy in
society is, never to concern one's self with
the affairs of others, unless they desire it.
Under pretence of being useful, people of
this show more curiosity than kindness.

FALSE LIGHTS.

We fly into transports without reason,
and judge of the happiness or calamity of
human life, by false lights; a strict inquir-
y into the truth of matters will help us in
the one, and comparison will set us right
in the other.

VANITY.

They are more dangerously ill, that are
drunk with vanity than those with wine;
for a morning makes one himself, but the
other is irrecoverable.

Plato speaking of passionate persons,
says they are like men who stand on their
heads, they see all things the wrong way.

THE COMPLIMENT RETURNED.

A lady of great accomplishments visit-
ing a man of wit, was much pleased with
the display of his talents, and complimented
him on them at her departure. "Ma-
dam," replied the bard modestly, "I am
only an instrument, and you have shown
your skill in playing on me."

Lewis XII, being one day, desired by
some of his courtiers, who thought their
own lives in danger, not to expose his sac-
red person so much in an engagement,
he exclaimed, "Let all those who are a
fraid, stand behind me."

From the Dunstable Republican.

PEA COFFEE.

In a late No. of the Franklin Gazette I
read a paragraph which recommended the
use of rye coffee instead of the imported.
I had formerly used rye and many other
substitutes until I had been nauseated with
them; and reluctantly, but repeatedly, re-
turned to the imported. From an eastern
man, I learned that garden peas were near-
ly as good in taste and smell, when scorched
as the imported coffee.

I made the experiment, & am now sat-
isfied, that the dwarf garden pea, is so
near to the imported coffee in taste and
smell, that we shall not be likely to ob-
tain any substitute that will be more palat-
able.

LORENZO DOW.

This indefatigable labourer in the Glo-
rious Cause of Salvation, is now in Eng-
land, and shortly expected to return. He
has held upwards of one hundred Meetings
between London and Liverpool, and expe-
rienced many favored seasons in those and
divers other places, and great openness in
the minds of the people generally.

Amer. Daily Advertiser.

CAUTION TO SWEARERS.

About a fortnight ago two young men,
one named Joseph Gowllett, a sailor, and
the other a coal porter, in company at a
public house engaged, for a pot of beer, to
try which could swear the most diabolical
oaths; when Gowllett, after using the
most abominable expressions for a short
time, became exhausted, and could not ut-
ter a syllable, and has remained speechless
ever since; a living example to those who
take God's name in vain.—London Paper.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT CITY

A French traveller now in Egypt has
discovered, at a distance of about nine
hours journey, from the Red Sea, an an-
cient city, built in the Mountains, between
the 24th 25th degrees of latitude. There
are 800 houses in existence. Among the
ruins are found temples dedicated to vari-
ous divinities. There are eleven statues,
and various ruins of others. He has also
discovered the ancient stations that were
appointed, the route through the Desert
going from the Red Sea to the valley of
the Nile. These stations are at regular
distances of nine hours between each.
This route is undoubtedly one of India—a
commerce which was so flourishing at the
time of the Lagides, and under the first
emperors. The situation is now ascertained
of the Emerald mine, of which no cer-
tain knowledge was had for several ages.

From the New York Gazette.

Letter to S. D. Mitchell, on the Oil of
Pumpkin seeds, by C. S. Rafinesque.

New York 20th Feb. 1818

While I was at Harmony, on the banks
of the Wabash, in the state of Indiana, last
summer, I was told by the industrious
German Society of the Harmonists, that
instead of throwing or giving to the pigs
the seeds of their pumpkins, as is usually
done all over the country, they collected
them and made an oil from, which they use
for all the purposes of lamp oil and olive
oil. It is well known that all the different
species and varieties of pumpkins (*genus*
cucurbita *linnæus*) afforded an oil, which
has very valuable medical properties, pos-
sessing in the highest degree the fragrant
quality; but I had never heard before
of its being made on a large scale, for
economical uses.

It will be sufficient to mention this fact
to some of our enlightened farmers, to in-
duce them to imitate the worthy Harmon-
ists, and I recommend highly the practice,
as likely to become eminently beneficial.
The pumpkin seeds afford their oil with
the greatest facility and abundance. One
gallon of seeds will give about half a gal-
lon of oil. They may be pressed like rape
and flax seed.—Their oil is clear, limpid
pale, acerbless and when used for salad in-
stead of sweet oil, has merely a faint insi-
pid taste; it burns well, and without
smoke. Those advantages entitle it to
our attention as an indigenous production
of first necessity. Pumpkins grow all over
the United States, from Maine to Louisi-
ana, and with such luxuriance as to pro-
duce sometimes as much as 50,000 lbs.
weight of fruit, to and about 2000 lbs.
weight of seeds in one acre of Indian corn.
These 2000 lbs. of seeds might produce a-
bout 200 gallons of oil, worth about 200
dollars. I calculate that about two million,
of gallons of such oil could be made annu-
ally in the United States, from the seeds
that are wasted or given to cattle and pigs.
This is worth saving—and in addition to
the bread, plea, soups, dishes, &c. af-
forded by pumpkins, we shall have a good
and wholesome home-made vegetable oil
for lamps and food.

Cure for the Quinsy, or Sore Throat.

Take one pint of new Milk direct, from
a red Cow, and one gill of water, put them
into a new red Earthen Pot, and take a
piece of rusty steel, the size of a small bar
and heat it hot enough to boil the milk so
as to make it foam or ferment, then take

the liquid and since the throat with it, &
warm as the patient can bear it, and then
apply some of the liquid with flannel cloth
as hot as the person can bear it, to the
throat; two or three hours if necessary.

This will, in every instance, cure the
Quinsy, or Sore Throat, if applied early to
the disorder, and the person will never be
subject to have the disorder again.

W London paper, 24th ult.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNL- TED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress,
passed on the 3d of March, 1815, en-
titled "An act to provide for the ascertain-
ing and surveying of the boundary lines
fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians,
and for other purposes," the President of the
United States is authorised to cause the lands
acquired by the said treaty to be offered for
sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I JAMES MONROE, Presi-
dent of the United States, do hereby declare
and make known, that public sales for the
disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands
in the territory of Alabama shall be held at
Huntsville, in said territory as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the
sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in
ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and
14, in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in
range 2, east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—
11, 12 and 13, in range 4, east.

On the first Monday in September for
the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3,
west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,
19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the
sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6
and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9,
10 and 11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and
12, in range 10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13,
in range 11, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, in
range 12, west.

On the first Monday in January 1820,
for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,
and 14, in ranges 15, west—11, 12, 13 and
14, in range 16, west—12 and 13, in range
17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the
said territory, on the first Monday in Aug-
ust next, for the sale of townships 9, 10,
11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5—9, 10, 11,
12, 13, 15 and 16, in range 6—11, in range
7—10 and 11, in range 9—8, 9, 10 and 11,
in ranges 10 and 11—9, 10 and 11, in range
12. Excepting such lands as have been, or
shall be, reserved according to law for the
use of schools and for other purposes. Each
sale shall continue open for two weeks and no
longer, and shall commence with the lowest
number of section township, and pro-
ceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of
Washington, this 20th day of March
1819.

JAMES MONROE.

JOSIAH MEIGS,

By the President.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

March 24-

1 Jan. 201

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Second Comptroller's Office,

March 25th, 1819.

WHEREAS, by the act entitled "An
act regulating the payments to invalid
pensioners," passed the 3d of the present
month, an affidavit of two surgeons or physi-
cians, at to the continuance and rate of disa-
bility of the several applicants must accom-
pany their respective applications for the
first payment which shall fall due after the
4th of March next, and at the end of every
two years thereafter; And whereas some
misunderstanding may arise as to the time
when the above mentioned act shall go into
operation.

This is to notify all whom it may con-
cern, that, by the construction given to the
said act by the Second Comptroller of the
Treasury, the before mentioned affidavits
(agreeably to the form published by the hon-
ble Secretary of War, under date of 23d
inst) will be required to accompany the ap-
plications for all pensions to which they ap-
ply, falling due on the 4th day of September
next.

RICHARD CUTTS,

Second Comptroller.

Printers authorized to publish the Laws
of the United States will insert the above,
once a week till the 1st of September next.

For Sale

By RICHARD GRIST & Co.

7 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum
excellent quality, by the Hhd or Barrel.
7 do Northern do by do.
7 bbls. Baltimore Whiskey,
1 hhd. Northern Gin,
2 boxes Brazil Sugar
3 bags Coffee,
4 hdds. Molasses, excellent quality, for
retailing.

212 tons Iron, large bars.
400 bushels Wilmington and Liverpool
Salt: suitable for fish.

March 1, 1819—1197